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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES ON THE FIRST PART OF ITS SIXTH SESSION, HELD AT THE HAGUE FROM 13 TO 25 NOVEMBER 2000

PART ONE: PROCEEDINGS

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I. OPENING OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 1)

A. Opening of the first part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties

1. The sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, convened pursuant to Article 7.4 of the Convention, was formally opened at the Netherlands Congress Centre, The Hague, The Netherlands, on 13 November 2000, by the President of the Conference at its fifth session, Mr. Jan Szyszko, Secretary of State for Climate Change of Poland.

B. Host Government welcoming ceremony

2. The formal opening was preceded by a welcoming ceremony organized by the host Government, and attended by Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands.

3. At the ceremony, the Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment of the Netherlands, and President-designate of the Conference, Mr. Jan Pronk, made an opening address, and the Mayor of The Hague, Mr. Wim Deetman, welcomed participants to the city.

4. Also at the ceremony, a video message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations was shown, and a presentation was made by Mr. Robert Watson, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in which he described the current state of scientific understanding of the earth's climate system, highlighted the vulnerability of ecological systems, and underlined the need for effective policy and technological responses.

5. During the ceremony, Aus Greidanus, a Dutch actor, read poetry composed for the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties by Dutch poet laureate Gerrit Komrij. The ceremony concluded with the presentation of the climate change-related IMAX film "The Straw that Breaks the Camel's back...?".

C. Statement by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session
(Agenda item 1 (a))

6. The President of the Conference at its fifth session said that he regarded the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as the world's greatest economic convention, and as an opportunity for the world to start developing in accordance with the principle of sustainable development.

7. When he had assumed the presidency of the fifth session he had resolved to adhere to several principles, namely: fulfilment of all imposed obligations while observing the principle of equal treatment of Member States on all issues; propagation of knowledge of the Convention's importance to sustainable world development; tapping the wealth of experience amassed by his predecessors and cooperating with them; cooperation with his successor in the conviction that a stable, long-term policy was the best chance for the success of the Convention; and close cooperation with the secretariat, Bureau and the chairmen of the subsidiary bodies.

8. After describing the events he had attended and countries he had visited during the year, he said that in every State he had sensed a great will to put the Kyoto Protocol into effect as soon as possible, preferably before the end of 2002.

9. One particular achievement in the course of his term in office, he felt, was the considerable narrowing of fields of discussion, as reflected in the streamlining of documents such as the text on land-use, land-use change and forestry, where only 10 pages remained of a document that had originally been 600 pages.

10. He recalled that the Kyoto Protocol would enter into force once it had been ratified by 55 Parties, incorporating Annex I Parties accounting in total for at least 55 per cent of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990. Therefore, a bridge of understanding providing mutual benefits must be built between developed and developing countries. This might include agreement to count as the reduction by developed countries a part of the emissions absorbed by sinks, and provision by the developed countries of effective and efficient financial assistance to developing countries. That would allow the developed countries to regenerate their natural resources, and the developing countries to protect their natural resources, especially the renewable ones, through new production technologies.

11. He emphasized that for such efforts to succeed, Parties must win public support and create proper implementation programmes. One such regional implementation programme might be "Sustainable human development and global change - landscape management in rural areas and greenhouse gases". He also expressed the hope that one "public awareness" day a year might be devoted directly to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. He thanked Parties, the Bureau and the secretariat for their support during his presidency.

D. Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session
(Agenda item 1 (b))

12. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 13 November 2000, on the proposal of the outgoing President, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation Mr. Jan Pronk, Minister for Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment of the Netherlands, as its President.

E. Statement by the President
(Agenda item 1 (c))

13. On assuming office, the President paid tribute to the work of his predecessor. He stated that if the present session of the Conference was a success, that would be due in no small measure to the preparatory work done in the inter-sessional period, as a result of which the sixth session would be able to proceed with no time wasted.

14. In an opening address, delivered at the welcoming ceremony, he had indicated that a formidable task awaited the Conference at its sixth session. There were plenty of reasons to take on climate change at the present juncture, since the climate had never changed as fast as it was changing at present, and the evidence was mounting to suggest that greenhouse gases were having a visible impact on the environment. The effects of climate change were irreversible – for ecosystems, agriculture, water supply and health. Ironically, developing countries, which were least to blame for the situation, would suffer the most devastating consequences – yet they had

the least economic resilience. Moreover, there were important links between climate change and other global environmental issues, such as the recovery of the ozone layer, desertification and biodiversity.

15. The Kyoto Protocol had been the first instrument in which industrialized countries had committed themselves to quantified agreements on targets for limiting emissions of greenhouse gases. But it would be much more difficult to agree on instruments than it had been to agree on targets. The Conference would need to take hard decisions. If negotiations could not keep pace with climate change; if decisions only took into account the interests of rich countries, neglecting those of the poorest countries; and if the commitment to tackle the dangers threatening the quality of life on earth, recently reaffirmed at the Millennium Summit, was not made good – then the credibility of the Conference would be in question.

16. He was well aware that there were many difficult issues on which decisions were needed: adequate financial support for developing countries; the Kyoto mechanisms; the role of carbon dioxide sinks; the compliance regime; and others. But, for all of these, reasonable compromises were available. What was required was to make a principled, balanced and credible choice: by reducing greenhouse gas emissions; by supporting developing countries as they developed sound policies for the future; and by protecting them from the consequences of unsustainable policies from the past. In this task, the political credibility of the Conference was at stake: negotiations were not an end in themselves, there must be a willingness to give and take, and this would require confidence-building, and a willingness on the part of all to cooperate rather than compete.

F. Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations

17. In his pre-recorded video message, shown at the welcoming ceremony, the Secretary-General of the United Nations sent his best wishes to all at the Conference, especially to the young people who were attending as part of their national delegations. Involvement of young people was crucial. The Conference was about the world they would inherit, and their generation must look after it better than his own. The tasks before the world were enormous. If greenhouse gas emissions were to be brought down to a sustainable level, radical changes were needed in the world economy, and in the way all people lived.

18. The Conference could make a substantial contribution: first, by drawing up a credible rule book of measures that industrialized countries must take, since at present they produced most of the emissions; second, by helping to chart a new path of development - all peoples had an equal right to development, but measures to reduce global warming in industrialized countries would be in vain if, meanwhile, developing countries were following the same wasteful and noxious pattern of industrialization; third, by giving a convincing signal to the private sector that reducing greenhouse gas emissions would pay. Once businessmen and women are convinced of that, they should come up with new, eco-friendly technologies, which in turn would generate jobs and other opportunities. Hitherto, corporations had profited by polluting the environment: in future, they must have an incentive to clean it up.

19. In conclusion, the Secretary-General observed that two months previously, at the Millennium Summit, world leaders had resolved to adopt a new ethic of conservation and stewardship, and, as a first step, to make every effort to bring the Kyoto Protocol into force by

2002. If that first step was achieved, the hopes of a sustainable future would be greatly strengthened. All must do their utmost to make it happen.

G. Statement by the Executive Secretary

(Agenda item 1 (e))

20. The Executive Secretary paid tribute to the outgoing President's commitment to keeping the negotiating process on track since the fifth session, and assured the incoming President of his support in meeting the challenges ahead. He also acknowledged the investment of the incoming President's personal time in the preparations for the Conference, and expressed his thanks for the generosity of the resources made available by the host Government.

21. Recent preparations for the Conference had been intense. National positions had been reviewed; numerous contacts had taken place among delegations; and informal consultations had helped to refine negotiating texts. Thanks to the special efforts of the Convention secretariat, and with the cooperative efforts of United Nations colleagues in Geneva and also in Nairobi, the Conference documentation was in good shape, with all recent texts available in all languages in time for the opening day of the session.

22. Recalling the remarkable presentation by the Chairman of the IPCC at the welcoming ceremony, he stated it had given all food for thought: in particular, that the Conference could not afford to delay action to deal with climate change; and that the Conference was building for the long term and must build soundly. Thus, the Conference must work towards a comprehensive success without resorting to any "quick fixes" that would be regretted later. The goal of action must continue to be to modify long-term trends in emissions of greenhouse gases.

23. He outlined two measures of success at the Conference. First, developing countries should leave it feeling significantly better off in terms of support for their efforts to address climate change and its impacts, and their genuine efforts to play their defined and proper part in the emerging global strategy in pursuit of their sustainable development. Secondly, delegations from all Parties should be convinced that the Kyoto Protocol could be effectively implemented, and be ready to launch domestic processes towards ratification, where this had not already been done. A fitting result of the Conference would be for Annex I Parties whose ratification would bring the Protocol into force to state that, in their judgement, the outcome of the Conference had made the Protocol "ratifiable".

24. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary pointed to the Kyoto Protocol as an heroic achievement, but one that left many loose ends. What was needed now was an agreement using clear and unambiguous language that could be put to work by economic operators as soon as the Protocol entered into force – or even before entry into force, if there was an early start for the clean development mechanism. Thus the sequencing of the work of the Conference was extremely important: substantive results must be achieved in the first week, and the main political agreements in the middle of the second week, leaving enough time for the consequential technical drafting to be completed before closure.

H. Other statements

25. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 13 November 2000, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Samoa (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Canada, the United States of America, France (on behalf of European Community and its member States), Burkina Faso (on behalf of the African Group), Brazil (on behalf of the Latin American Group), Saudi Arabia, India, China, Switzerland (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group), Morocco (on behalf of the League of Arab States), Vanuatu (on behalf of the Least Developed Countries), Kuwait, Central African Republic, Kazakhstan, and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS
(Agenda item 2)

A. Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol
(Agenda item 2 (a))

26. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 13 November, the Conference of the Parties had before it an information document on the status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/CP/2000/INF.1).

27. On the invitation of the President, the Conference of the Parties took note with satisfaction that as at 13 November 2000, 182 States and one regional economic integration organization were Parties to the Convention, and therefore eligible to participate in decision-making at the session. The President informed the Conference that Equatorial Guinea had deposited its instrument of ratification on 16 August 2000 and would become a Party on 14 November. He also noted that Bosnia and Herzegovina had deposited its instrument of ratification on 7 September 2000 and would thus become a Party on 6 December 2000. That would bring the total number of Parties to 185.

28. The Conference of the Parties further took note that as at 13 November 2000, 30 States had ratified or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol; expressed its appreciation to those States that had ratified the Protocol; and invited other States to do so.

B. Adoption of the rules of procedure
(Agenda item 2 (b))

29. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 13 November, the President informed the Conference that he had received a report from the President of the Conference at its fifth session on his consultations on the draft rules of procedure. As the issue was still unresolved, the President intended to undertake further consultations with a view to achieving resolution on the adoption of the rules of procedure.

30. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties decided that, in the meantime, as at previous sessions, the draft rules of procedure as contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2 should continue to be applied, with the exception of draft rule 42.

31. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the President informed the Conference that owing to the pressure of negotiations during the first part of the sixth session, it had not been possible to undertake consultations to resolve this issue. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, decided that this item should be placed on the provisional agenda of its seventh session, and noted the President's intention to conduct informal consultations with Parties and report on the outcome thereof at the seventh session.

C. Adoption of the agenda
(Agenda item 2 (c))

32. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 13 November, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/2000/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1). The provisional agenda had been prepared by the Executive Secretary in agreement with the President of the fifth session of the Conference, taking into account views expressed by Parties at the twelfth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, and consultations with the Bureau.

33. At the same meeting, the President recalled that item 5 of the provisional agenda, "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraphs 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention", had been included in accordance with rules10 (c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied. He informed the Conference that the Group of 77 and China had proposed an amendment to the wording of that item.[2] There was as yet no consensus and it was his intention to consider how to deal with the item and report back to the Conference. This was a sensitive subject and he stressed that there would be no surprises. He therefore proposed that the item should be held in abeyance.

34. The Conference of the Parties accordingly adopted the provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/CP/2000/1 and Corr.1, on the understanding that item 5 was held in abeyance. The President undertook to consider how to deal with this item and report back to the Conference.

35. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the President informed the Conference that he had thoroughly considered how to deal with the item 5 issue, but had found no consensus on how to proceed. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, agreed to include this item, with its accompanying footnote, in the provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Conference, and noted the President's intention to continue his consideration of possible ways of achieving consensus on the issues to be covered under this agenda item and to report thereon to the seventh session of the Conference.

36. The agenda, as adopted at the first part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, thus read as follows:

1. Opening of the session:

   (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its fifth session;

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[2] See document FCCC/CP/1999/6, para. 18

(b) Election of the President of the Conference at its sixth session;

(c) Statement by the President;

(d) Addresses of welcome;

(e) Statement by the Executive Secretary.

2. Organizational matters:

(a) Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;

(b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;

(c) Adoption of the agenda;

(d) Election of officers other than the President;

(e) Admission of organizations as observers;

(f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;

(g) Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties;

(h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies;

(i) Adoption of the report on credentials.

3. Reports of subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:

(a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;

(b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

4. Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:

(a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;

(b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

(c) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference;

(d) Capacity-building:

(i) Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties);
(ii) Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition;

(e) Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5);

(f) Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol);

(g) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decisions 6/CP.4 and 13/CP.5);

(h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

5. *Agenda item held in abeyance*[3]

6. Proposal to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention by removing the name of Turkey: review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention.[4]

7. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4):

(a) National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;

(b) Matters relating to land-use, land-use change and forestry;

(c) Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5);[5]

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[3] Following the inability of the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session to reach any conclusion on this matter (FCCC/CP/1999/6, para. 18), and following rule 10 (c) and rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, an item entitled "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention" was included in the provisional agenda for the sixth session. Attached to this item was a footnote reflecting a proposal made at the fifth session by the Group of 77 and China to amend this item to read "Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b) of the Convention". At the first part of its sixth session, the Conference of the Parties decided to include this item in the provisional agenda for its seventh session (see paragraphs 33 - 35 above).

[4] The item relating to the amendment proposed by Kazakhstan to add its name to the list in annex I was withdrawn from the provisional agenda at the request of Kazakhstan in a note verbale dated 13 June 2000.

[5] At the fifth session of the Conference, the President had proposed, on the basis of consultations with the Bureau, that with regard to this sub-item it should be understood that the work programme on the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms would be dealt with as a whole. In the same spirit, it was understood that the Conference of the Parties, at its sixth session, would look at those aspects which were to be acted on by the Conference of the Parties as well as

(d) Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol;

(e) "Best practices" in policies and measures;

(f) Matters relating to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol;

(g) Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4);

(h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

8. Administrative and financial matters.

9. Statements:

(a) Statements by Parties;

(b) Statements by Observer States;

(c) Statements by intergovernmental organizations;

(d) Statements by non-governmental organizations.

10. Other matters.

11. Conclusion of the session:

(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixth session;

(b) Closure of the session.

D. Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the sixth session of the Conference

37. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 13 November, the Conference was informed that the General Assembly of the United Nations, in its resolution 55/12, had admitted the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a "new Member" of the United Nations.

38. At that meeting, the Conference decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should be invited to participate as an observer State in the sixth session, pending information from the Legal Counsel of the United Nations as to the status of the 'new' Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

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those requiring action by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session (FCCC/CP/1999/6 para. 16).

as a party to multilateral treaties ratified or acceded to by the 'former' Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

39. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 24 November, the Conference was informed that consultations were still under way between the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and interested Parties on this matter.

40. The President indicated that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would continue to participate as an observer State in the Conference and sessions of its subsidiary bodies, pending receipt and consideration of the relevant communication from the Office of the Legal Affairs of the United Nations.

E. Election of officers other than the President

(Agenda item 2 (d))

41. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 24 November, on the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation six Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur of the Conference, on the understanding that consultations would continue among the Group of Asian States regarding the remaining (seventh) post of Vice-President. It was also understood that a representative of the host country for the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties (Morocco) would participate *ex officio* in the work of the Bureau.

42. The Bureau of the Conference was thus constituted as follows:

President

Mr. Jan Pronk (Netherlands)

Vice Presidents

Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina)
Mr. Mohammed S. Barkindo (Nigeria)
Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade (Samoa)
Mr. Andrej Kranjc (Slovenia)
Mr. Philip M. Gwage (Uganda)
Mr. Viacheslav Lipinsky (Ukraine)
..... (.....)

Rapporteur

Mr. Gao Feng (China)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda)

43. In thus constituting the Bureau, the Conference of the Parties recognized that it was, exceptionally, waiving rule 22 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

44. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the President noted that the nomination for post of Vice-President from the Group of Asian States was still outstanding.

F. Admission of organizations as observers
(Agenda item 2 (e))

45. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 13 November, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/2000/2), listing five intergovernmental organizations and 85 non-governmental organizations that had requested to be admitted as observers. In accordance with a recommendation by the Bureau of the Conference, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, the Conference of the Parties decided to admit those organizations as observers.

46. At the same meeting, the representative of Malaysia (speaking on behalf of the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)), requested the accreditation of ASEAN as an intergovernmental organization at the present session.

47. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 24 November, the Conference of the Parties, in the light of the consideration by the Bureau of this matter, had before it a further note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/2000/2/Add.1) and decided to admit the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) as an observer to the sixth session of the Conference. In this connection, the President noted that applications for accreditation as observer organizations should be submitted to the secretariat at least eight weeks before the beginning of the Conference, and called upon all Parties to respect that deadline.

G. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies
(Agenda item 2 (f))

48. Under this item, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the Executive Secretary (FCCC/CP/2000/1/Add.1) containing organizational suggestions and an overall schedule for the session. In addition to nine plenary meetings of the Conference, the President convened a number of informal high-level plenary meetings of ministers and senior officials from 20-25 November 2001. The aim of these meetings was to conduct informal negotiations on issues under the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. Parties convened in four cluster groups, co-facilitated by Ministers, in an effort to reach consensus on key issues. The cluster groups focused on the following issues: (1) capacity-building, technology transfer, adverse effects, and financial mechanisms and guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF); (2) Kyoto mechanisms; (3) land-use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF); and (4) compliance, policies and measures, and accounting, reporting and review. On 23 November, the President issued a paper containing proposals to further negotiations (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2, annex to decision 1/CP.6), and then convened informal consultations to resolve outstanding issues.

H. Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties
(Agenda item 2 (g))

49. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the SBI at the first part of its thirteenth session (FCCC/CP/2000/1/Add.1, annex I), adopted decision 2/CP.6 entitled "Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of the present report (FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2).

50. The representative of Morocco, speaking on behalf of the Minister of Housing and the Environment, thanked the Conference for accepting his country's invitation to host the seventh session of the Conference, which represented a demonstration of confidence in Morocco and in the African continent. Marrakech, he was sure, would prove equal to the challenge ahead.

I. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2001-2004
(Agenda item 2 (h))

51. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its twelfth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/5, para. 43 (f)), adopted the following dates for the first and second sessional periods in 2004:

- First sessional period in 2004: from 14 to 25 June 2004, and
- Second sessional period in 2004: from 29 November to 10 December 2004.

For the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for the period 2001-2004, see Part Two, section III.B of the present report (FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2).

J. Adoption of the report on credentials
(Agenda item 2 (i))

52. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties, noting that the Bureau had examined and approved the credentials of representatives of Parties, adopted the report of the Bureau on credentials (FCCC/CP/2000/4).

K. Attendance

53. The first part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies was attended by representatives of the following 176 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
European Community
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation

Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

54. The first part of the sixth session was also attended by observers for the following four States: Holy See, Liberia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

55. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented at the first part of the sixth session:

Department for Economic and Social Affairs
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Secretariat for the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OZONE)
Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Fund for International Partnerships
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations University

56. The following specialized agencies and other related organizations of the United Nations system were represented at the first part of the sixth session:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Global Environment Facility
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC)
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Labour Organisation
United Nations Industrial Development Organization

WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
World Bank
World Health Organization
World Meteorological Organization

57. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Trade Organization were also represented.

58. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the Conference, see annex II below.

L. Documentation

59. The documents before the Conference of the Parties at the first part of its sixth session are listed in annex III below.

III. REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES
(Agenda item 3)

A. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
(Agenda item 3 (a))

60. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 November, the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway), introduced the reports on the work of the SBSTA at its twelfth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5) and at the first part of its thirteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2000/10), and also delivered an oral report to the Conference on the progress made by the SBSTA at the second part of its thirteenth session, held the previous week.

61. In relation to the items taken up solely by the SBSTA, he said that the SBSTA had agreed to recommend a draft decision entitled "Guidelines for national systems under Article 5.1 of the Kyoto Protocol"[6] for adoption by the Conference, and to forward draft texts to the Conference for further consideration under agenda items 4 (e);[7] 7 (a);[8] 7 (b);[9] 7 (e);[10] and 7 (g).[11]

62. With regard to the items taken up jointly by the SBSTA and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), he added that the two bodies had agreed to forward draft texts to the Conference for further consideration under agenda items 4 (g)[12] and 7 (c).[13]

63. Also at the 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 November, the Conference took note of the reports on the work of the SBSTA at its twelfth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5) and at the first part of

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[6] See FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. II).
[7] See FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. I).
[8] See FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. II).
[9] See FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. IV).
[10] See FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. IV).
[11] See FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. IV).
[12] See FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. I).
[13] See FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. V).

its thirteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2000/10) and of the oral report of the Chairman of the SBSTA on the second part of its thirteenth session.[14]

B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
(Agenda item 3 (b))

64. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 November, the Chairman of the SBI, Mr. John W. Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda), introduced the reports on the work of the SBI at its twelfth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/5) and at the first part of its thirteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/10), and also delivered an oral report to the Conference on the progress made by the SBI at the second part of its thirteenth session, held the previous week.

65. He referred, first, to the draft decision entitled "Solidarity with southern African countries, particularly with Mozambique" (FCCC/SBI/2000/5, annex II), which the SBI at its twelfth session had recommended to the Conference of the Parties for adoption under agenda item 10; and, second, to the recommendation of the SBI, also at its twelfth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/5, paragraph 43 (f)), concerning dates for the first and second sessional periods in 2004, under agenda item 2 (h).

66. At the first part of its thirteenth session, the SBI had also recommended two decisions for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session: one under agenda item 2 (g) on the date and venue of the seventh session of the COP (FCCC/CP/2000/1/Add.1, annex I); and the other under agenda item 8 an omnibus decision on administrative and financial matters (FCCC/CP/2000/1/Add.1, annex II).

67. In relation to other items taken up solely by the SBI at the second part of its thirteenth session, he indicated that the SBI had recommended that the Conference take note, under agenda item 4 (a), of the conclusions of the SBI on "Greenhouse gas inventory data from 1990 to 1998",[15] and, under agenda item 4 (b), adopt a draft decision, entitled "Second compilation and synthesis of initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" (FCCC/SBI/2000/L.5). The SBI also recommended that the Conference take note of the report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (FCCC/CP/2000/3, and FCCC/CP/2000/3/Add.1). The SBI also agreed to forward a draft text to the Conference for further consideration under agenda item 4 (c).[16]

68. Concerning the items taken up jointly by the SBSTA and the SBI, he noted that the two bodies had agreed to forward draft texts to the Conference for further consideration under agenda items 4 (d);[17] 7 (d);[18] and 4 (f)/7 (f).taken together.[19]

69. Also at the 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 November, the Conference took note of the reports on the work of the SBI at its twelfth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/5) and at the first part of its

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[14] The report of the SBSTA on the second part of its thirteenth session was issued in FCCC/SBSTA/2000/14.
[15] See FCCC/SBI/2000/CRP.14. SBI Report reference.
[16] See FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. I).
[17] See FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. I).
[18] See FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. IV).
[19] See FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. II).

thirteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/10), and of the oral report of the Chairman of the SBI on the second part of its thirteenth session.[20]

IV. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS AND OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

(Agenda item 4)

A. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 4 (a))

70. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of the conclusions of the SBI on greenhouse gas inventory data from 1990 to 1998 (see FCCC/SBI/2000/17, chapter VIII).

B. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 4 (b))

71. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties, acting upon the recommendation of the SBI,[21] adopted decision 3/CP.6 entitled "Second compilation and synthesis of initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2, section I).

C. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference

(Agenda item 4 (c))

72. Under this item, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in line with the Memorandum of Understanding annexed to decision 12/CP.2, submitted a report to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties containing information on how the GEF had applied the guidance and decisions of the Conference in its work related to the Convention (FCCC/CP/2000/3). In addition, it submitted a report containing information on the GEF's review of its enabling activities (FCCC/CP/2000/3/Add.1).

73. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of the two above-mentioned reports of the GEF and endorsed the conclusions of the SBI on this matter (see FCCC/CP/2000/5Add.2, section III).

Guidance to the financial mechanism

74. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text entitled "Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism" prepared under the authority of the President of the Conference to facilitate future work (FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. I)). In so doing, the Conference recognized that the text forwarded by the SBI (see paragraph 67 above) remained on the table (see FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. I)).

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[20] The report of the SBI on the second part of its thirteenth session was issued in FCCC/SBI/2000/17.

[21] See FCCC/SBI/2000/L.5.

D. Capacity-building
(Agenda item 4 (d))

(i) Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties)

75. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text on this issue prepared under the authority of the President to facilitate future work (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. I)). In so doing, the Conference recognized that the text forwarded by the subsidiary bodies (see paragraph 68 above) remained on the table (see FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. I)).

(ii) Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition

76. At the 9th plenary meeting, 25 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text on this issue prepared under the authority of the President to facilitate future work (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. I)). In so doing, the Conference recognized that the text forwarded by the subsidiary bodies (see paragraph 68 above) remained on the table (see FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. I)).

E. Development and transfer of technologies (decision4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5)
(Agenda item 4 (e))

77. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text on this issue prepared under the authority of the President to facilitate future work (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. I)). In so doing, the Conference recognized that the text forwarded by the SBSTA (see paragraph 61 above) remained on the table (see FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. I)).

F. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14 of the Kyoto Protocol)
(Agenda item 4 (f))

78. This sub-item was considered together with sub-item 7 (f), "Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol". At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text on the two sub-items, prepared under the authority of the President to facilitate future work (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. II)). In so doing, the Conference recognized that the text forwarded to the Conference by the subsidiary bodies (see paragraph 68 above) remained on the table (see FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. II)).

(i) Input to the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

79. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference adopted Resolution 2/CP.6 "Input to the Third United Nations Conference of the Least Developed Countries". The resolution prepared by the group of least developed countries, addresses the specific needs, concerns and special situation of the least developed countries arising from the adverse impacts of climate change.

80. In this connection, at the same meeting, the Conference decided to forward resolution 2/CP.6 to the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (and addressed certain requests to the secretariat) (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2, section II).

(ii) Future work concerning least developed countries

81. Also at the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, and on the recommendation of the chairmen of the SBSTA and the SBI, the Conference of the Parties made certain requests of the secretariat in relation to further work concerning least developed countries (FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2, section III).

G. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decisions 6/CP.4 and 13/CP.5)

(Agenda item 4 (g))

82. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text on this issue forwarded jointly by the subsidiary bodies (see paragraph 62 above). (For this text, see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. I)).

V. [AGENDA ITEM HELD IN ABEYANCE]

(Agenda item 5 *in abeyance*)

VI. PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE LISTS IN ANNEXES I AND II TO THE CONVENTION BY REMOVING THE NAME OF TURKEY: REVIEW OF INFORMATION AND POSSIBLE DECISIONS UNDER ARTICLE 4, PARAGRAPH 2 (f) OF THE CONVENTION

(Agenda item 6)

83. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 24 November, the President informed the Conference that he had met with the delegation of Turkey and thereafter requested the Rapporteur of the Conference at its fifth session, Mr. Antonio José Vallim Guerreiro (Brazil), to conduct informal consultations on his behalf during the Conference on this issue. Mr. Vallim Guerreiro had informed him that a number of delegations had indicated that they needed more time to consult with their Governments.

84. At the same meeting, the President informed the Conference that the Minister of Environment of Turkey, in his statement to the 4th plenary meeting (see section IX below), had made a new proposal on the issue under which:

(a) The name of Turkey would be deleted from Annex II to the Convention; and

(b) The name of Turkey would remain in Annex I, but with an accompanying footnote indicating that Turkey should enjoy favourable conditions within the "common but differentiated responsibilities", taking into consideration Turkey's difficulties stemming from the fact that it is at an early stage of industrialization. That special status should be indicated in the

same manner as had been done with the "countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy" in Annex I of the Convention.

85. After a discussion in which three Parties spoke, the Conference agreed, on the proposal of the President, that the new proposal from Turkey should be referred to the SBI for consideration at its next session, with a view to the submission of a recommendation by the SBI to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session for consideration and definitive action.

VII. PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL (DECISION 8/CP.4)

(Agenda item 7)

A. National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 7 (a))

86. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text on this issue prepared under the authority of the President to facilitate future work. In so doing, the Conference recognized that the texts forwarded by the SBSTA (see paragraph 61 above) remained on the table (see FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. III)). For the texts of the draft decision entitled "Guidelines for national systems under Article 5.1 of the Kyoto Protocol" forwarded by the SBSTA for adoption by the Conference of the Parties. (For this text, see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. III)).

B. Matters relating to land-use, land-use change and forestry

(Agenda item 7 (b))

87. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text on this issue forwarded by the SBSTA (see paragraph 61 above). (For this text, see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. IV)).

C. Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5)

(Agenda item 7 (c))

88. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text on this issue prepared under the authority of the President to facilitate future work (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. V)). In so doing, the Conference recognized that the texts forwarded by the subsidiary bodies (see paragraph 62 above) remained on the table. (For this text, see FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. V)).

D. Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 7 (d))

89. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text on this issue forwarded by the subsidiary bodies (see paragraph 68 above). (For this text, see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. IV)).

E. "Best practices" in policies and measures
(Agenda item 7 (e))

90. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text on this issue prepared under the authority of the President to facilitate future work (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. IV)). In so doing, the Conference recognized that the text forwarded by the SBSTA (see paragraph 61 above) remained on the table. (For this text, see FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. IV)).

F. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol
(Agenda item 7 (f))

91. This sub-item was considered together with sub-item 4 (f) "Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol)". For the action taken on the two sub-items by the Conference of the Parties at its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, see paragraph 78 above.

G. Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4)
(Agenda item 7 (g))

92. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of a text on this issue prepared under the authority of the President to facilitate future work (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. IV)). In so doing, the Conference recognized that the text forwarded by the SBSTA (see paragraph 61 above) remained on the table (see FCCC/CP/2000/INF.3 (Vol. IV)).

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS
(Agenda item 8)

93. Under this item, the Conference had before it, for adoption at the present session, an omnibus draft decision (FCCC/CP/2000/1/Add.1, annex II) recommended to it by the SBI at the first part of its thirteenth session.

94. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the President noted that, under this draft decision, the SBI would in effect postpone further the consideration of options for responding to the late payment of contributions until its fourteenth session.

95. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 4/CP.6 on Administrative and Financial Matters (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2, section I).

IX. STATEMENTS
(Agenda item 9)

A. Addresses by Heads of State or Government to the Conference

96. At the 3rd plenary meeting (resumed), on 20 November in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, the Conference heard addresses delivered by H.E. Mr. Wim Kok, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and H.E. Mr. Jacques Chirac, President of France.

97. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 24 November, the Conference was addressed by H.E. Mr. Miguel Angel Rodriguez Echeverria, President of Costa Rica.

B. Statements by Parties
(Agenda item 9 (a))

98. At the 5th and 6th plenary meetings, on 21 November, and also at the 7th meeting on 22 November, the Conference heard policy statements by 109 Ministers and other representatives of Parties. For the list of speakers, see annex I below.

C. Statements by Observer States
(Agenda item 9 (b))

99. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 20 November, a policy statement was made by the representative of an observer State, Mr. Fevzi Ayteken, Minister of Environment of Turkey.

D. Statements by United Nations bodies and intergovernmental organizations
(Agenda item 9 (c))

100. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 20 November, statements were made by the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme; the Under-Secretary-General, Department of Social and Economic Affairs of the United Nations; the Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization; the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Global Environment Facility; the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; the Vice President for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development, World Bank; the Deputy Director General, Department of Management, International Atomic Energy Agency; the Managing Director, Sectoral Support and Environmental Sustainability Division of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization; the representative of the United Nations University; the Secretary-General of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries; the Secretary-General of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands; the Executive Director of the International Energy Agency; the Director, Environment Directorate, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; and the Director, International Institute of Refrigeration.

E. Statements by non-governmental organizations
(Agenda item 9 (d))

101. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 20 November, statements were made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: The World Conservation Union (IUCN); International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives; Milieudefensie (Friends of the Earth Netherlands); Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE); International Chamber of Commerce; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Climate Action Network Africa; Klima-Bündnis/Alianza del Clima e.V. (speaking on behalf of indigenous people organizations); International Gas Union (IGU); World Council of Churches; Business Council for Sustainable Energy (also on behalf of the European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future); and Confédération Européenne des Propriétaires Forestier.

F. Presentation of the International Youth Meeting

102. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 21 November, Ms. Yvonne Khamati (Kenya) and Mr. Shaun Nixon (United Kingdom) made presentations on behalf of the 118 young people from 61 countries who were participating in the International Youth Meeting, organized by the Government of The Netherlands in parallel with the Conference of the Parties. In their presentations, the two representatives referred *inter alia* to the Declaration of the International Youth Meeting, copies of which had been made available to all participants. A brief film was also shown during the presentation.

103. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 24 November, Ms. Ngasuma Kanyeka (United Republic of Tanzania) introduced the plan for a Youth Network, to be known as the World Youth Organization on Climate Change (WYOCC), and Ms. Luciana Arantes (Brazil) presented a copy of the plan to the President of the Conference.

104. At the same meeting, the President and the Executive Secretary were presented with a "Youth at COP-6" flag by Ms. Kaori Tsuji (Japan), Ms. Maria Anderson (Denmark), Mr. Sergio Caller (El Salvador) and Ms. Trudy Stanislaus (Grenada).

X. OTHER MATTERS
(Agenda item 10)

A. Solidarity with southern African countries, particularly Mozambique

105. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the Conference of the Parties, acting on the joint recommendation of the SBSTA and SBI (FCCC/SBI/2000/5 and FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5, Annex II), adopted resolution 1/CP.6 entitled "Solidarity with Southern African countries, particularly Mozambique" (FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2, section II).

B. Requests for further work

106. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the President noted that some of the draft negotiating texts developed at the session included requests for further work to be carried out before the fourteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, as part of the on-going Convention process. Although those texts had not been formally adopted, in cases where there was widespread agreement on such requests, the subsidiary body chairmen had recommended to him that the work should go ahead, in the interest of strengthening the implementation of the Convention and advancing technical work relating to the Kyoto Protocol.

107. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties agreed to endorse the requests for further work recommended by the chairmen of the subsidiary bodies, and relating to "Work concerning least developed countries"; "Work on accounting, reporting and reviews under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol"; and "Work on policies and measures" (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2, section III).

XI. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 11)

A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on the first part of its sixth session
(Agenda item 11 (a))

108. At its 9th plenary meeting, the Conference of the Parties considered the draft report on the first part of its sixth session (FCCC/CP/2000/L.1 and Add.1-4), which was introduced by the Rapporteur.

109. After a procedural discussion, in which the representatives of three Parties and one Observer State took part, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft report on the first part of its sixth session, and authorized the Rapporteur, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete the report.

B. Suspension of the session
(Agenda item 11 (b))

1. Adoption of decision 1/CP.6

110. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the President introduced a draft decision entitled "Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action" (see FCCC/CP/2000/L.3). The decision sought to reflect the outcome of work to that point and to prepare the ground for further work at a resumed sixth session.

111. After a brief discussion, during which some amendments to the draft decision were proposed, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 1/CP.6 entitled "Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action", as amended (FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2, section I).

2. Summing-up by the President

112. Also at the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, upon the request of a Party, the President recapitulated a summing-up which he had made earlier in the day in an informal high-level setting.

113. He observed that, while the Conference had now come to the end of the negotiating process at its present session, it had not been able to reach agreement on a comprehensive and balanced decision which could serve as a basis for the finalization of the negotiating texts that had been submitted to the Conference through the subsidiary bodies. He observed that negotiations had revealed a wide variety of views amongst the Parties; as a result of these divergences of view, agreement had not been possible.

114. Nevertheless, it was his view as the facilitator of the negotiations, and confirmed by a number of the co-facilitators of the negotiations and by many delegations, that, while there had been wide divergences of views, there had also been movement in the right direction. At one moment, it had even seemed as if there was a near convergence, but this had proved elusive - partly due to lack of time; partly because the issues were so complicated; partly because of the

procedures chosen; and partly because, for a number of delegates, the issues did not yet seem ripe for a political decision.

115. However, he felt that it might be possible to further the negotiations and perhaps to conclude them, leading to an agreement, at a date earlier than that established for the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties. Indeed, the Conference would be wise not to lose the political momentum which had been generated; nor should it lose the opportunity to respond to the wide expectations that had been aroused in the international community with regard to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

116. Accordingly, in line with the views expressed by the representatives of many Parties, and also with the agreement of the Bureau, he had proposed that the sixth session of the Conference not be closed, but be resumed in the year 2001. Such a resumed session would have to be well prepared in order to be successful.

3. Expression of gratitude to the host country

117. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, Nigeria (speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and to the city and people of The Hague" (FCCC/CP/2000/L.4).

118. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted this draft as resolution 3/CP.6 (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2, section II).

4. Closing statement by the President

119. In a closing statement at the 9th plenary meeting, on 25 November, the President said that his disappointment at the lack of results at the Conference was somewhat allayed as a result of discussions with representatives and statements by Parties made in the informal high-level political meeting that had preceded the formal 9th plenary meeting. While national constituencies, and the media, would indeed be disappointed at the outcome of the Conference, that sentiment would need to be addressed in a positive spirit by showing that the Conference, by deciding to resume rather than close its sixth session,was giving itself a serious chance to reach agreement.

120. The President pointed to the important linkage between the proceedings of the Conference and the outside world, through the participation of many guests from outside, young people, representatives of non-governmental organizations, business organizations, environmental organizations and others. The Conference had also been honoured by the presence of the Queen of the Netherlands, Her Majesty Queen Beatrix, on two occasions, which demonstrated her personal commitment to the issue of climate change.

121. In conclusion, he paid tribute to the dedication and hard work of all participants and to all members of the secretariat - both those "on stage", and those behind the scenes; both those from the UNFCCC secretariat in Bonn and their collaborators from the Netherlands - who had together done their very best to ensure an efficient Conference for all.

122. The President then declared the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties suspended.

Annex I

List of representatives of Parties who made policy statements under agenda item 9 (a)[22]

Armenia	H.E. Mr. Murad Muradyan Minister of Nature Protection**
Australia	H.E. Mr. Robert Hill Minister for Environment and Heritage*
Austria	H.E. Ms Benita Ferrero-Waldner Minister for Foreign Affairs**
Bangladesh	H.E. Ms Syeda Sajeda Chowdhury Minister for Environment and Forest**
Benin	S.E. M. Luc-Marie Constant Gnacadja Ministre de l'Environnement, de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme**
Belarus	H.E. Mr. Michail I. Rusyj Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection**
Belgium	M. Olivier Deleuze Secétaire d'Etat pour l'Energie et le Développement Durable**
Bhutan	Mr. Nado Rinchhen Deputy Minister for Environment***
Bolivia	S.E. Sr. Ronald MacLean Abaroa Ministro de Desarrollo Sostenible y Planificación*
Botswana	H.E. Mr. David N. Magang Minister of Works, Transport and Communications**
Brazil	H.E. Mr. Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg Minister of Science and Technology*

[22] Annotations indicate the plenary meeting at which each statement was made:
*Statement delivered at the 5th plenary meeting on 21 November.
**Statement delivered at the 6th plenary meeting on 21 November.
*** Statement delivered at the 7th plenary meeting on 22 November.

Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Mok Mareth Minister for Environment**
Canada	H.E. Mr. Lloyd Axworthy Privy Councillor**
Chile	Ms Adriana Hoffmann Directora Ejecutiva Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente**
China	H.E. Mr. LIU Jiang Minister and Vice Chairman of the State Development Planning Commission*
Colombia	H.E. Mr. Juan Mayr Maldonado Minister of the Environment**
Costa Rica	H.E. Ms Elizabeth Odio Benito Vice-President and Minister of Environment and Energy*
Côte d'Ivoire	M. Mamadou Bigot Conseiller Technique, Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Eau et de la Fôret**
Cuba	Ms Gisela Alonso Domínguez Presidenta, Agencia de Medio Ambiente***
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mr. Muhaya Bamba Assistant du Ministre chargé de l'Environnement, Ministère des Affaires Foncières, Environnement et Développement Touristique**
Denmark	H.E. Mr. Svend Auken Minister for Environment and Energy*
Dominican Republic	S.E. Sr. Frank Moya Pons Secretario de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos***
Ecuador	H.E. Mr. Rodolfo Rendon Blacio Minister of the Environment**

Egypt	H.E. Ms Nadia Makrem Ebeid Minister of State for Environmental Affairs**
El Salvador	H.E. Ms Ana Maria Majano Minister of Environment and Natural Resources**
European Community	H.E. Ms Margot Wallström Commissioner for the Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection*
Finland	H.E. Ms Satu Hassi Minister of the Environment**
Gambia	H.E. Ms Susan Waffa-Ogoo Secretary of State Department of State for Fisheries, Natural Resources and Environment Office of the President***
Germany	H.E. Mr. Jürgen Trittin Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety**
Ghana	Mr. Lee Ockran Deputy Minister of Environment**
Greece	Mr. Elias Efthimiopoulos Deputy Minister of Environment***
Guatemala	Mr. Sergio Lavarreda Vice-Secretary of Environment***
Guinea-Bissau	S.E. M. Francisco Jose Fernandes, Jr. Ministre des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement**
Honduras	S.E. Sra. Xiomara Gómez de Caballero Ministra de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente**

Hungary[23]	H.E. Mr. Ferenc Ligetvári Minister for Environment*
Iceland	H.E. Ms Siv Fridleifsdottir Minister for the Environment**
India	H.E. Mr. Suresh Prabhu Minister of Power**
Indonesia	H.E. Mr. Alexander Sonny Keraf State Minister of Environment**
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	H.E. Ms Massoumeh Ebtekar Vice-President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Head of Department of the Environment*
Ireland	H.E. Mr. Noel Dempsey Minister of Environment and Local Government**
Israel	H.E. Mr. Yossi Gal Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of Israel in the Netherlands***
Italy	H.E. Mr. Willer Bordon Minister of Environment**
Jamaica[24]	H.E. Mr. Seymour St. E. Mullings Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Land and the Environment*
Japan	H.E. Ms Yoriko Kawaguchi Minister of State, Director-General of the Environment Agency*
Jordan	Mr. Ghazi F. Odat Deputy Director General, Corporation for Environment Protection, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment**

[23] Speaking on behalf of the Visegrad Group.
[24] Speaking on behalf of CARICOM.

Kazakhstan	Mr. Kairat Medybayevich Aitekenov Chairman of the Committee of Environmental Protection***
Kenya	H.E. Mr. Francis Nyenze Minister for Environment and Natural Resources**
Kuwait	Dr. Mohammad Al-Sarawi Director General of Environment Public Authority***
Latvia	H.E. Mr. Vladimirs Makarovs Minister of Environmental Protection and Regional Development*
Lebanon	Mr. Berj Hatjian Director General, Ministry of Environment***
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mr. Abdullatif Salem Benrageb Manager and Executive Officer, National Committee for Climate Change***
Madagascar	Mr. Georges Rafomanana Directeur Général, Ministère de l'Environnement***
Luxembourg	H.E. Mr. Charles Goerens Minister for the Environment*
Malaysia	H.E. Ms Dato Noor Farida Ariffin Ambassador of Malaysia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands***
Malawi	H.E. Mr. Harry Ian Thompson Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs***
Mali	Mr. Makan Fily Dabo Technical Advisor***

Malta	Mr. Vincent Gauci Director, Environment Protection Department, Ministry for the Environment***
Mauritius	H.E. Mr. Rajesh A. Bhagwan Minister of Environment*
Mexico	H.E. Ms Julia Carabias Lillo Minister of Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries**
Micronesia (Federated States of)	H.E. Mr. Redley Killion Vice-President of the Federated States of Micronesia*
Monaco	M. Bernard Fautrier Ministre Plénipotentiaire, chargé de la Coopération Internationale pour l'environnement et le développement***
Mongolia	H E. Mr. Ulambayar Barsbold Minister for Nature and Environment**
Morocco	S.E. M. Mohamed Elyazghi Ministre d l'Aménagement du Territoire, Urbanisme, Habitat et l'Environnement*
Mozambique	H.E. Mr. John William Kachaueila Minister for Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs**
Myanmar	H.E, Mr. Linn U Myaing Ambassador, Diplomatic Mission of the Union of Myanmar***
Nepal	H.E. Mr. Govinda Raj Bhatta Secretary, Ministry of State for Population and Environment***
New Zealand	H.E. Mr. Pete Hodgson Minister of Energy and Forestry*

Nigeria[25]	H.E. Mr. Alhaji Sani Zangon Daura Minister of Environment*
Norway	H.E. Ms Siri Bjerke Minister of Environment*
Palau	H.E. Mr. Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr. Vice-President, Minister of Administration*
Pakistan	H.E. Mr. Mustafa Kamal Kazi Ambassador, Diplomatic Mission of Pakistan to the Kingdom of the Netherlands***
Paraguay	S.E. Sr. Juan Francisco Facetti Ministro, Secretario Ejecutivo de la Secretaría del Ambiente*
Papua New Guinea	Mr. Peter Raka Chargé d'Affaires***
Peru	Mr. Luis Campos Baca Presidente del Consejo Nacional del Ambiente***
Philippines	Mr. Mario Roño Undersecretary for International Commitment and Local Government Affairs, Department of Environment and Natural Resources***
Portugal	Mr. Rui Gonçalves Secretary of State for the Environment***
Republic of Korea	H.E. Ms Myung-Ja Kim Minister of Environment**
Republic of Moldova	Mr. Valentin Bobeica Deputy Director of the Department of the Environment***
Romania	H.E. Mr. Romica Tomescu Minister, Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection**

[25] Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Russian Federation	Mr. Alexander Bedritsky Head of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring**
Rwanda	H.E. Mr. Nkusi Laurent Minister of Lands, Human Re-settlement and Environmental Protection**
Samoa[26]	H.E. Mr. Tuala Sale Tagaloa Minister of Lands, Surveys and Environment*
Saudi Arabia	H.E. Mr. Ali I. Al-Naimi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources**
Senegal	S.E. M. Mamadou Lamine Ba Ministre de l'Environnement*
Singapore	Mr. Ah Tuan Loh Director, Environmental Policy and Management Division, Ministry of the Environment***
Slovenia	H.E. Mr. Andrej Umek Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning**
South Africa	H.E. Ms Rejoice T. Mabudafhasi Deputy Minister, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism***
Spain	S.E. Sr. Jaume Matas Palou Ministro de Medio Ambiente***
Sri Lanka	H.E. Mr. Namasivayam Pathmanathan Secretary, Ministry of Forestry and Environment***
Sudan	H.E. Mr. El Tigani Adam El Tahir Minister of Environment and Tourism**

[26] Speaking on behalf of AOSIS.

Swaziland	H.E. Prince Guduza Minister of Public Works and Transport**
Sweden	H.E. Mr. Kjell Larsson Minister of the Environment**
Switzerland	Mr. Philippe Roch State Secretary, Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape**
Syrian Arab Republic	H.E. Mr. Farouk Adli Minister of State for Environmental Affairs**
Thailand	Mr. Saksit Tridech Secretary General, Office of Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment***
Togo	H.E. Mr. Koffi Santy Sany Adade Minister of Environment**
Tonga	H.E. Mr. Savae Latu Secretary for Lands, Survey and Natural Resources***
Tunisia	H.E. Ms Faiza Kefi Minister of Environment and Land Use Planning*
Tuvalu	Mr. Teleke Peleti Lauti Assistant Minister for the Environment***
Uganda	H.E. Mr. Henry Muganwa Kajura Minister, Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment**
Ukraine	H.E. Mr. Ivan A. Zayets Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	H.E. Mr. John Prescott Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Environment*

United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Erick K. Mugurusi Director of Environment***
United States of America	H.E. Mr. Frank E. Loy Under-Secretary of State for Global Affairs, Department of State**
Uruguay	H.E. Mr. Carlos Cat Minister of Housing, Land Planning and Environment**
Uzbekistan	Mr. Djavdat D. Nurbaev Deputy Director of Central Asian Research Hydrometeorological Institute***
Vanuatu	H.E. Mr. Maxime Karlot Korman Minister of Lands, Geology and Mines, Energy and Environment**
Venezuela	H.E. Ms Ana Elisa Osorio Minister of Environment and Natural Resources**
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Francis Nhema Minister of Environment and Tourism*

Annex II

List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the first part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties

I. Intergovernmental organizations

1. Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique
2. Asian Development Bank
3. Association of Southeast Asian Nations
4. Caribbean Community Secretariat
5. Center for International Forestry Research
6. Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente Desarrollo
7. Commonwealth Secretariat
8. Corporación Andina de Fomento
9. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
10. European Conference of Ministers of Transport
11. European University Institute
12. Inter-American Development Bank
13. International Energy Agency
14. International Institute of Refrigeration
15. League of Arab States
16. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
17. Organization of American States
18. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
19. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
20. Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
21. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

II. Non-governmental organizations

1. A Seed Europe – Action for Solidarity, Equality, Environment and Development
2. Air Transport Association of America
3. Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
4. Alliance for Responsible Environmental Alternatives
5. Alliance Internationale de Tourisme
6. Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning
7. Amazon Alliance
8. American Farm Bureau Federation
9. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
10. American Nuclear Society
11. American Portland Cement Alliance
12. American Society of International Law
13. Areket, The Public Union - Ecological Centre
14. Association Française du Froid/Alliance Froid, Climatisation, Environnement

15. Australian Aluminium Council
16. Australian Coal Association
17. Australian Conservation Foundation
18. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
19. Battelle Memorial Institute
20. Birdlife International
21. British Fire Protection Systems Association Ltd.
22. Business Council for Sustainable Development - Latin America
23. Business Council for Sustainable Energy
24. Business Council of Australia
25. Canadian Nuclear Association
26. Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association
27. CarbonFix e.V.
28. Carl Duisberg Society
29. CEDARENA (Environmental and Natural Resources Law Centre)
30. CEE Bankwatch Network
31. Center for Clean Air Policy
32. Center for Energy Conservation & Environmental Technology
33. Center for International and European Environmental Research (ecologic)
34. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research
35. Center for International Environmental Law
36. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
37. Centre for Business and the Environment
38. Centre for European Economic Research
39. Centre for Preparation and Implementation of International Technical Assistance Projects
40. Centre for Science and Environment
41. Centre International de Recherche sur l'environnement et le Développement
42. Centro de Asistencia Legal Popular
43. Cercle mondial du consensus World Sustainable Energy Coalition
44. Church of the Brethren
45. Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and the Earth
46. Climate Action Network - Europe
47. Climate Action Network - Latin America
48. Climate Action Network-Southeast Asia
49. Climate Institute
50. Climate Network Africa
51. Columbia University/Columbia Earth Institute
52. Committee for A Constructive Tomorrow
53. Competitive Enterprise Institute
54. Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras
55. Confédération Européenne des Propriétaires Forestiers
56. Confederation of European Paper Industries
57. Coordinating Body for the Indigeneous Organizations in the Amazon Basin
58. Cornell University
59. Council for Republican Environmental Advocacy

60. Counseil Européen de l'Industrie Chimique
61. Counterpart International
62. Development Alternatives
63. E & Co (An Energy Investment Service)
64. Earth Council
65. Ecologic Foundation
66. Edison Electric Institute
67. Electric Power Research Institute
68. Emilia Romagna Technological Development Agency
69. Emissions Marketing Association
70. Energiestiftung Schleswig-Holstein
71. EnterpriseWorks Worldwide
72. Environmental Defense
73. Environmental Resources Trust
74. Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde
75. EPOTEC, Inc.
76. Euroheat & Power, Unichal
77. EURONATURA
78. European Atomic Forum
79. European Automobile Manufacturers Association
80. European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future
81. European Cement Association
82. European Environmental Bureau
83. European Federation For Transport and Environment
84. European Federation of Asthma and Allergy Associations
85. European Landowners' Organisation
86. European Natural Gas Vehicle Association
87. European Nuclear Society
88. European Photovoltaic Industry Association
89. European Union of the Natural Gas Industry
90. European Wind Energy Association
91. FACE Foundation (Forests Absorbing Carbondioxide Emisson)
92. Fachhochschule Muenster
93. Federal Association of the German Industry
94. Federation of Canadian Municipalities
95. FERN
96. Fonds E7 pour le Developpement Energétique Durable
97. Foundation DLO
98. Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
99. Foundation Joint Implementation Network
100. France Nature Environnement
101. Fraunhofer Society/Institute for Systems and Innovation Research
102. Free University Berlin
103. Free University, Amsterdam, Institute of Environmental Studies & Faculty of Philosophy
104. Friends of the Earth International

105. Fundación Bariloche
106. Fundación Biosfera
107. Fundación Jorge Esteban Roulet, Instituto de Estudiose Investigaciones Sobre El Medio Ambiente
108. Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena
109. German Advisory Council on Global Change
110. German NGO-Forum on Environment & Development
111. Germanwatch
112. Global Climate Coalition
113. Global Commons Institute
114. Global Dynamics Institute
115. Global Environmental Forum
116. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
117. Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
118. Green Earth Organization
119. Greenpeace International
120. Groupe d'Etude et de Recherches sur les Energies Renouvable et l'Environnement
121. Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research
122. Hamburg Institute of International Economics
123. Harvard University
124. HELIO International Global Energy Sustainability Observatory
125. Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, Centre for Environmental Technology
126. Industrial Technology Research Institute
127. Institut de recherche sur l'environnement
128. Institute for European Environmental Policy
129. Institute for Solid Waste Research and Ecological Balance
130. Instituto de Derecho Ambiental
131. Insurance Industry Initiative for the Environment in association with UNEP
132. International Aluminium Institute
133. International Association for Natural Gas Vehicles
134. International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
135. International Chamber of Commerce
136. International Climate Change Partnership
137. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
138. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
139. International Council of Women
140. International Doctors for the Environment
141. International Emissions Trading Association
142. International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
143. International Gas Union
144. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
145. International Institute for Energy Conservation
146. International Institute for Energy Conservation - Europe
147. International Institute for Sustainable Development

148. International Organization for Standardization
149. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
150. International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
151. International Union of Public Transport
152. International Union of Railways
153. INZET Association for North-South Campaigns
154. IUCN-The World Conservation Union
155. IWMC World Conservation Trust
156. Japan Atomic Industrial Forum Inc.
157. Japan Environmental Council
158. Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren)
159. Japan Fluorocarbon Manufacturers Association
160. Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection
161. Japanese Trade Union Confederation
162. Joyce Foundation
163. Kiko Network
164. Klima-Bündnis/Alianza del Clima e.V.
165. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement
166. Kyoto University, Institute of Economic Research
167. Leland Stanford Junior University, Center for Environmental Science and Policy
168. Lloyd's Register of Shipping
169. Loss Prevention Council
170. Macquarie University
171. Max-Planck-Institute
172. Midwest Research Institute/National Renewable Energy Laboratory
173. Milieudefensie (Friends of the Earth Netherlands)
174. Minerals and Energy Policy Centre
175. National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
176. National Association of State Fire Marshals
177. National Corn Growers Association
178. National Environment Trust
179. National Institute of Public Health and the Environment
180. National Mining Association
181. Natural Resources Defense Council
182. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization
183. Norwegian Shipowner's Association
184. Nuclear Energy Institute
185. OISCA-International, Tokyo
186. Organisation Internationale des Constructeurs d'Automobilies
187. Oxfam
188. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
189. Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development
190. Peoples' Forum 2001, Japan
191. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
192. Prima Klima - weltweit - e.V.

193. Proclim – Forum for climate and Global Change
194. Pro-Natura International
195. Railway Technical Research Institute
196. RainForest ReGeneration Institute
197. Réseau Action Climat France
198. Resources for the Future
199. Scientists for Global Responsibilty
200. Skies Above Foundation
201. Sociedad Rural Argentina
202. Southern Centre for Energy and Environment
203. Southern Research Institute
204. Sovereignty International
205. State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators/Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials
206. Swiss Association for Environmentally Conscious Management
207. Tata Energy Research Institute
208. Technical University of Darmstadt IANUS
209. Tellus Institute
210. The Business Roundtable
211. The Catholic University of Nijmegen - Department of Environmental Policy Sciences
212. The Center for Sustainable Development in the Americas
213. The Climate Council
214. The Conservancy Association
215. The Corner House
216. The David Suzuki Foundation
217. The Federation of Electric Power Companies
218. The Fridtjof Nansen Institute
219. The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
220. The Institute of Cultural Affairs
221. The International Cogeneration Alliance
222. The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
223. The Japan Economic Research Institute
224. The Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association
225. The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
226. The Nature Conservancy
227. The Netherlands Energy Research Foundation
228. The Pacific Forest Trust
229. The Pew Center on Global climate Change
230. The Royal Institute of International Affairs
231. The Sudanese Environment Conservation Society
232. The Third Planet
233. The Transnational Institute
234. The Uranium Institute
235. The Woods Hole Research Centre
236. Thermal and Nuclear Power Engineering Society

237. Third World Network
238. Trier University - Institute for Environmental Law
239. Union of Concerned Scientists
240. Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
241. Union Public Association - Environmental Congress of Russia
242. United Methodist Church/General Board of Church and Society
243. United Mine Workers of America
244. United Nations Environment Development – UK Committee
245. University of California, Revelle Program on Climate Science and Policy
246. University of Cambridge
247. University of Cape Town
248. University of East Anglia
249. University of Groningen, Department of Economics and Public Finance
250. University of Maastricht, Institute for Transnational Legal Research
251. University of Oslo
252. University of Oxford, Environmental Change Institute
253. University of St. Gallen, Institute for Economy and the Environment
254. University of Tampere
255. US Climate Action Network
256. Utrecht University, Faculty of Chemistry
257. Verification Research Training and Information Centre
258. Vitae Civilis - Institute for Development, Environment and Peace
259. Wetlands International
260. World Business Council for Sustainable Development
261. World Coal Institute
262. World Conference on Religion and Peace
263. World Council of Churches
264. World Council of Nuclear Workers
265. World Energy Council
266. World LP Gas Association
267. World Petroleum Congress
268. World Resources Institute
269. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
270. WWF International
271. Yaysan PELANGI Indonesia
272. Young Energy Specialists for Development Co-operation

Annex III

List of documents before the Conference of the Parties at the first part of its sixth session

FCCC/CP/2000/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2000/1/Add.2	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. List of documents
FCCC/CP/2000/2 and Add.1	Admission of observers, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
FCCC/CP/2000/3	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference
FCCC/CP/2000/3/Add.1	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference. Addendum. Review by the GEF of its climate change enabling activities
FCCC/CP/2000/4	Credentials of the representative of Parties to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FCCC/CP/2000/INF.1	Status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/2000/INF.2	List of participants
FCCC/CP/2000/MISC.1	Provisional list of participants
FCCC/CP/2000/MISC. 2	Mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol. Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol. Modalities and procedures for a clean development mechanism. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/CP/2000/L.1 and Add.1- 4	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixth session, held at The Hague from 13 - 25 November 2000
FCCC/CP/2000/L.2	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision -/CP.6. Guidelines for national systems under Article 5.1 of the Kyoto Protocol

FCCC/CP/2000/L.3	Conclusion of the session. Decision -/CP.6. Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action
FCCC/CP/2000/L.4	Closure of the session. Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and to the City and people of The Hague. Draft resolution submitted by Nigeria.
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/14	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the work of its thirteenth session (Part Two). The Hague, 13-18 November 2000
FCCC/SBI/2000/17	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the work of its thirteenth session (Part Two). The Hague, 13-18 November 2000